

PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 48

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2d.

Britain Can Lead Way to Peace



An aerial view of The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, where the Peace Pledge Union will hold a summer camp from July 30 to August 6.

Are You Going to Camp at Swanwick?

IF SO—LOSE NO TIME

MEMBERS of the Peace Pledge Union who intend to take advantage of the opportunity of meeting fellow-members offered by the summer camp at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, from July 30 to August 6, have only another month in which to send in their applications.

The closing date for applications is June 19. Applications for the whole time will take precedence over week-end or part time bookings.

If you are going, write now to the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Accommodation will be available for 500 people under canvas, and some idea of the surroundings may be gained from the photograph reproduced above.

The marquee in which meetings will be held will be pitched in the field in the very middle of the picture. The "lake" is just below, a little to the right; the main camp will be in the field next below, the permanent camp buildings being seen in the field on the left of it. The lawn tennis courts are to the left of the main buildings.

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"Tell them that there is a way out."

says Gerald Heard in
THE SOURCE OF CIVILIZATION

"and the force of compassion that is in them may well drive them to scale that way, however steep."

of The Hayes (hard courts on the extreme right).

The camp will give chances for comradeship which are looked upon as extremely important and valuable—indeed, "Dick" Sheppard has already said the camp "might be the making of our movement"—and it is hoped that all the sponsors of the Union will be there.

The general programme for each day will probably consist of a talk in the morning, followed by group discussions, the findings of which will be reported to a general conference in the evening, the afternoon being left free for all the enjoyments of camp life.

The total cost will be 35s. for the week, but if any wish to avail themselves of opportunities which will be available for sleeping in houses in the vicinity there will be a further charge of 2s. 6d. or 3s. The charge for the week-end (Friday evening to tea-time on Monday) will be £1.

But it is essential that no time should be lost by those who intend going to the camp in sending their applications to headquarters.

STOP WAITING FOR THE "OTHER FELLOW"

An Opportunity That Must Not Be Lost

I AM convinced that there is nowhere in Europe where the common people want war. No government at present, however, seems willing to take the lead for peace.

"Each is waiting for the other fellow. I think it is time the British people compelled our Government to take the lead in this. Herr Hitler has shown that Germany is as willing as any other people to come round a table."

Mr. George Lansbury thus emphasized the need for action by the people of this country when talking of his recent visit to Herr Hitler to a meeting in Friends House, London, on Thursday of last week.

Pleas to Lower Trade Barriers

"THROUGHOUT the world there is a longing for peace," Mr. Lansbury said later.

"You have to let it be known that for you there is going to be no fighting at all, that you are going to stand four-square against every kind of war."

He added that he was perfectly certain that neither Herr Hitler nor any other German he met during his visit thought it possible for Germany to go to war.

Germany's willingness to "come round a table," to which Mr. Lansbury referred, must be turned to advantage if any progress is to be made toward a general reduction in the arms which menace European safety at present.

A political settlement is essential as a preliminary to this end, however, and a statement issued by the International Consultative Group (for Peace and Disarmament) of Geneva suggests that, in the words of General Smuts, a "flank attack" by the economic road offers the greatest hope of success.

"It is not impossible," adds the statement, "that appropriate concessions in the economic field on the part of those nations with the greatest natural resources might set in motion a world movement for economic peace," thus underlining once more the opportunity now open to the "haves."

GOVERNMENT & TRADE

BARRIERS

The Government's attitude toward the removal of barriers to international trade was explained by Mr. Baldwin in March to a deputation on "Peace and Economic Cooperation." The deputation has now sent a letter in

reply to the Premier's statement, urging an "earnest reconsideration" of the Government's policy.

Surprise is expressed in the letter that "the Government should at this date adopt the argument by which Mr. Hoover defended the world's highest tariff wall."

Dealing with the Government's objections to the "open door" in colonial dependencies, the deputation points to an irreconcilable inconsistency in contending that colonial possessions are held in trust for the benefit both of the colonial populations and of the trading community of the world at large, and at the same time in imposing upon those dependencies fiscal arrangements in the interest of the mother country.

The letter concluded with an urgent call for a "precise indication of the part this country, in conjunction with the Dominions, is prepared to play" in removing or loosening trade barriers.

COOPERATION URGED

The imperative necessity of co-operation with all nations whose Governments are prepared reciprocally and progressively to reduce tariffs will be urged in a resolution to be moved by Sir Herbert Samuel at the Liberal Party assembly at the end of the month.

Professor H. J. Fleure, Professor of Geography at the University of Manchester, dealt with the problems presented by economic nationalism in an address last week.

"I think," he said, "that we should do a great deal for the world if we

admitted goods freely to all countries under our control which produce raw materials. I think that would be one of the greatest steps toward peace that we could take."

Meanwhile M. Maurice Frère, who has been visiting Berlin in connexion with M. van Zeeland's international

HAVE YOU
Told Your M.P.
YOU WANT OUR COUNTRY
TO PREPARE FOR A
WORLD
CONFERENCE
?

economic mission, recently reported to the latter the results of his conversations in Germany. It is believed (according to the Brussels correspondent of *The Times*) that he was informed of Germany's readiness to contribute to any scheme capable of augmenting international trade and to support efforts toward a return to freer trade.

GLORIFY PEACE

To the pacifist war may signify horror, to the economist folly, to the philosopher barbarism; but to the mass of men it means many precious things: romance to the miserable, action to the inhibited, power to the impotent, reward to the unnoticed.

Men denounce war rationally. But psychologically, in the deepest recesses of the personality, men like war.

Is the dilemma then insoluble? Can there be no permanent peace? Not unless we can enrich the pattern of peace so that it becomes emotionally gratifying.

As long as peace is characterized by economic insecurity, miserable living conditions, monotony of work, and a universal feeling of hopelessness, so long will the melodrama of war be all too welcome.—Leo. C. Roster in the *Psychologist*.

SPANISH ATTACK ON PACIFISM

AN article attacking pacifism which is one of a series appearing in a Madrid daily paper *Politica* shows clearly that the writer, who signs himself Alvaro de Albornoz, has not understood the implications of pacifism.

In this article, entitled "From Pacifism to Heroism," the writer tries to explain how it was that the Spanish people were taken off their guard when the fascist rising broke out by the extraordinary statement that this was partly due to the "subtle poison of pacifism" introduced by Jaurés and his followers.

Needless to say, a "fascist rising" can be effectively dealt with only by the pacifist technique.

He goes on to show that great demagogues like Bakunin, Engels, Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky accepted Clausewitz's dictum that "war is a continuation of policy" and had a hearty contempt for pacifists. The writer continues by exhorting his

Lord Ponsonby discusses

THE power of the pencil in propaganda is coming to be recognized as an important factor. We will not pause to consider its relative value as compared to the voice, the pen, and the screen, all of which wield undoubted influence.

Some people, disinclined to read, may go to meetings while others may prefer to concentrate their attention on the printed page. Millions go to the pictures and, without being fully aware of it, are impressed by the military and naval pageantry presented to them or by the hair-raising exploits of airmen ingeniously contrived to excite their imagination.

So the speech, the book, and the cinema, all in varying degrees on one side or the other may arrest attention, evoke sympathy, and even form opinions.

The graphic artist can set to work in three different ways by means of realism, caricature, or symbolic interpretation. The preference will rest more on the artist's particular talent than on any deliberate choice of an effective method for propaganda.

NEEDEDLESS to say, everything depends, as indeed it does in the case of speech and writing, on the artist's proficiency.

Low, to my mind, is inimitable in his own line, not only because of his genius for caricature but because of the argument he ingeniously, humorously, and sometimes dramatically drives home.

In the entirely different sphere of symbolism I think Arthur Wragg stands almost alone.

I remember when I saw his first book some years ago—I think it was illustrations of texts from the Psalms—I was enormously struck with the originality of his method of design,

compatriots not to forget the lesson of this war and to renounce for all time what Engels termed "democratic quixotism."

Fascism must depend upon war for its very existence, and, if the other party to the dispute refuses to have anything to do with the war method, then fascism's biggest weapon is taken from its hand, and it is rendered powerless.

And then he concludes with these well-sounding but illogical phrases: "In discussions regarding rights, as in disputes about interests, force has always said the last word."

"Culture without force is like intellect without character. A nation needs force to defend its spirit as it does to defend its territory."

If we substitute for the word "force" such words as "poison gas," "incendiary bombs," or "bacterial warfare," perhaps we shall see that the spirit of a nation cannot be defended by any such means as these.

THE USE OF ART IN PROPAGANDA



One of Arthur Wragg's drawings as it appears in the film "Pot Shot."

the appeal it immediately made to the eye, and the beauty of the ideas he conceived.

There can be no question that without speech or writing the sensitive and eloquent conception of an Arthur Wragg drawing delivers a message which the most casual eye cannot fail to understand. A poster of his might even draw a crowd.

WITH regard to the realistic method, this seems to be less in favour now. Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* was a realistic sermon in a series of drawings, each a work of art.

Less than a hundred years ago that great engraver George Cruikshank, whose illustrations made the novels of Harrison Ainsworth so popular, brought out a temperance tract. I think it was called *The Bottle*.

It consisted in a series of twelve drawings each depicting with

ESSAY COMPETITION

LORD PONSONBY'S *Reflections and Comments* next week will be devoted to a report on the entries in our essay competition.

The prize-winning essay will also appear in next week's *PEACE NEWS*.

almost frightening realism the downward career of a man who takes to drink. There was no text; words were not needed.

There are probably other instances of such tracts unknown to me. But I have in my possession a very remarkable early seventeenth century anti-war tract. It is the work of the famous French engraver Jean Callot and consists of eighteen engravings depicting the horrors of war.

Callot was a wonderfully industrious and highly distinguished artist of excellent moral character. Born at Nancy in 1593, by sheer hard work he made a name for himself and was

Reflections and Comments

much sought after by monarchs and eminent military leaders.

HE was employed to depict many battle scenes and thus acquired a pretty full knowledge of the brutality of war.

In *The Miseries of War* he produced illustrations no bigger than 7½ inches by 3 inches. Yet in this small space, sometimes crowded with hundreds of figures, there is not one that has not marvellously depicted vitality.

It seems almost incredible until the battle scenes, the crowds, and the regiments are examined through a magnifying glass showing up the expressive accuracy of every line.

To begin with, the pomp and circumstance is shown by which his poor soldiers are duped. Then come the scenes of violence, in one of which the wife is being strangled in her bed while the husband is hung up by the heels to roast over a fire while the men are plundering the house.

Grim pictures of a score of corpses hanging from a tree, a firing party shooting down its victims, and a wretched man being battered on a wheel, while an obsequious priest holds a crucifix before his eyes, illustrate the stages toward victory which is finally given in the picture of the monarch on his throne with his surviving courtiers suitably dressed up to do honour to the victorious king.

The ironic French verses under each picture are not needed.

SO in the seventeenth century there were men devoting their talents to the same work we are endeavouring to do now in the twentieth century.

Great names stand out through the centuries of champions of world peace striving for the abandonment of the idea of trying to accomplish by savagery what can only be attained by conciliation and reason.

But there is this difference. Our predecessors deprecated and condemned the encouragement given to hired professional soldiers to try and settle the quarrels of kings and ambitious generals by killing other hired soldiers and devastating small battle fields.

We in our "progressive" age, protest against and condemn the devastation of whole countries and the wholesale massacre of the civilian population by the thousand.

They failed. The very enormity and staggering barbarity of the crime may help us to succeed. It is humanity that demands our success. So let us enlist the aid of voice, pen, pencil, and screen (if we can get hold of it).

Arthur Ponsonby

AMERICAN CALL TO END ECONOMIC INJUSTICE

Rumania Releases War Resisters

NEARLY EIGHTY FREED

NEARLY all the war-resister prisoners in Rumania (numbering approximately eighty) have been released, according to reliable information received from Bucarest by the War Resisters' International.

It is also interesting to learn that four war resisters in four different Rumanian towns when brought up for trial were dismissed without any punishment at all.

It is the first time in the history of war resistance in Rumania that such extraordinary clemency has been shown.

This is felt to be due to representations privately made by the International.

WOMEN'S PEACE POINTS ADOPTED

From Our Own Correspondent

While the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was laying down (in 1915) principles for a permanent peace, some of these principles were being incorporated in the policy of the U.S.A.

This fact was recalled by Katherine Devereux Blake speaking about the founding of the League at the annual meeting of the New York City branch recently.

The principles which were made part of the policy of the U.S.A. were:—

Right of conquest not to be recognized.

Arbitration and conciliation of all future disputes.

Political enfranchisement of women; and

That secret treaties shall be void. For rectification of future treaties, participation of legislatures of every government shall be necessary.

The W.I.L., which was founded at the Hague Conference in 1915 by an international group of women in the hope of ending the World War and avoiding others, now has branches in 26 countries.

CONFERENCES FOR WOMEN

The W.I.L. is organizing a conference at Luhacovice for July 27 to 31 on "For a New International Order," further particulars of which may be obtained from the W.I.L.'s headquarters at 12, Rue Vieux College, Geneva.

Another women's conference to be held in July is being organized by the Pan-Pacific Women's Association. The conference will be held in Vancouver on July 12 to 24 and the subject will be "Practical Ways and Means of Promoting Peace."

Students' War Refusal Pledge

A NEW policy of neutrality by itself is not enough. The basic cause of war is economic. Before enduring peace can be achieved, drastic adjustments in economic relationships among the nations must be brought about.

"While industrialism is unifying, nationalism is divisive. . . If the handicapped Powers are shut out from favourable access to the resources of the favoured countries, they are subjected to extreme economic privation. And the greater their distress the more belligerent they become."

IN view of the reputedly isolationist temper of some sections of American opinion this appeal for the relief of economic tension, appearing in a handbook published by the U.S.A. Emergency Peace Campaign, will be of special significance to pacifists in this country—particularly when they also are insisting on the need to remove economic causes of war.

In addition to educating public opinion on the measures necessary to promote world peace, the "No-Foreign-War" Crusade of the Emergency Peace Campaign, which began last month, is asking that the U.S.A. shall keep out of any future war.

STUDENTS' PEACE STRIKE

Thousands of college students left their classes on the morning of April 22, when the fourth annual "peace strike" took place. Throughout the country meetings took place at which students recited an oath that they

would "refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it may conduct."

One million students were reported to have taken part in the day's anti-war demonstrations.

The famous polar explorer Admiral Richard E. Byrd is chairman of the "No-Foreign-War" Crusade, and at a mass meeting at Philadelphia on the day of the "peace strike" he declared that the only "certain way" to keep the United States out of war was to "keep other great nations out of war."

Volunteers are now being recruited by the Emergency Peace Campaign for service in rural areas during July and August. Last year 250 students from more than a hundred colleges took part in such work.

The Emergency Peace Campaign is to end in February next year and discussions are proceeding with the National Council for Prevention of War on a "Plan for a Greater American Peace Movement."

THIS ARMY EXPERIMENT FAILED

—But Britain Kept it Dark!

"AN invitation to the youth of England to spend a week with the Army as its guests, to observe what the life was like without commitment, recently met with no response. It was a somewhat surprising situation."

So said General Sir Norman MacMullen speaking at Auckland recently.

Although considerable publicity accompanied the announcement of this venture, it seems we must go to New Zealand for the news of its failure.

"Recruiting in England for the Army is at a discount at present, it is pleasing to note," comments *Peace Record*, the organ of the National Peace Council of New Zealand.

"DYING INSTITUTION"

"Neither the General," it continues, "nor the authorities at home appear to grasp the fact that war is a dying institution, and that young men are not prepared to offer their bodies to Mars as has been the case in the past."

"The idea of becoming 'guests' of the Army for a week is brilliant indeed."

"PRECAUTIONS" AT THE HOME OF PEACE

AN informal request by the Swiss Government has been made to the League of Nations Secretariat for the League officials to make preparations for darkening the whole of the League of Nations Palace after nightfall at a moment's notice (says the Nofrontier News Service).

Many believe this manoeuvre is merely encouragement to industries which are manufacturing special shutters for cutting the light from the windows.

This may provide those who are anxious for air raid "precautions" to be put into operation with an argument for their "precautions," such as, "even the League is taking special measures of precaution against air raids."

On one side of a leaflet, issued by the Association for Air Defence Materials of the Zurich Air Defence League, is an appeal to prepare for darkening the whole house, and on the other side is an elaborate price list of various types of needed materials.

The leaflet declares that all materials are furnished at cost prices. But there is a five percent reduction for all members of the Zurich Air Defence Society.

Frontier Problems: Only Way To Solution

From a Correspondent

AN interesting commentary on the North West Frontier is Knud Holmboe's *Desert Encounter*. The writer, a Danish Moslem, travelled across North Africa in a motor car, and found what happened when Western European civilization and progress, tinged with fascism, came into contact with Arab culture and independence.

The East does not want our civilization of disease, machines, and drunkenness foisted upon her; she cares too much for things of the Spirit.

The appalling treatment of the native Arabs by the invading Italians, in their "peaceful penetration" is described vividly in this book, and is not too vaguely reminiscent of the Frontier.

Perhaps someday such a book about our dealings with the Afridis will pass the censor. . .

It is universally agreed that Robert Pennell, doctor pacifist, was worth more than a battalion of soldiers when he went to help the natives. An interesting experiment would be to send a battalion of Pennell's to the frontier.

We still have faith. But what we can do is to try to appreciate Indian

culture, to go among them unarmed, speaking their language, healing their



Indians were among the demonstrators in Hyde Park, London, on May 1.

sicknesses, and loving them.

Because of the interest in the Society of Catholic Friends, a pacifist organization being shown in India, the Society hopes before long to announce the formation of an Indian branch.

Headquarters' Notes and Comments

By MAX PLOWMAN

96 Regent Street, W.1.

LET us put it on record that on Tuesday, May 4, 1937, Group Leaders of the P.P.U. in London and the surrounding districts met at King's Weigh House and held one of the best meetings one pacifist has ever attended. Let the P.P.U. become what it may (not. Ed.): let H.Q. be dissolved and become an airy nothing; let the skies rain ink and the country be plunged in war again—at least one of us will not forget that meeting.

The subject for discussion was "Democratization." Could there be anything more unprepossessing, more elephantine, more indefinite, more like a solicitor's portmanteau bulging with writs? As if the P.P.U. itself were not in very truth the living soul of democracy, but stood in need of surgical "democratization!" But the word was no joke, and when one facetious speaker said that it reminded him of "that blessed word Mesopotamia," Canon Morris, who was the host of the party, took a neat rise out of him by saying that we were in fact out to seek the promised land. We were looking for a constitution simple enough and free enough to contain the democratic ideal, yet at the same time, sound enough to be workable in good-hearted practice. And with clarity and frankness he outlined his idea of such a constitution, having first sketched the lively history of the P.P.U.'s beginnings.

Canon Morris is well known to most pacifists by now. I first met him on the wireless one Sunday afternoon, memorable to me because I don't often feel inclined to embrace the loud-speaker. He, as we know, eschews the art of intellectual sophistry, so pleasing to the modern theologian, and has no truck with the stuff that degrades religion to self-satisfied Sunday-ism. He is not in the least like a conjuror; nor does he speak as though he knew the audience was sprinkled with enemies whose scalps were the main object of his address. He speaks like one who trusts his hearers to use their gifts of sound sense, amiability and perception as freely as he himself bestows them.

And Canon Morris spoke to some purpose. For there was sound debate on a number of vexed points and free discussion with perfect good temper on the part of those who had previously been getting a little tired of H.Q.'s "wait and see" wisdom. But better than anything actually achieved (and that was much) was the spirit of mutual understanding evinced by the whole meeting. Those present showed quite clearly that they felt the dynamic of pacifism and appreciated the federation of democracy it implied. They showed little desire for the defences of legality to protect themselves from one another. They did not need instructing in the arts of suppressing minorities, for such practices were wide of their purpose. And as I listened I only wished my friend John Middleton Murry could have been present, for he would have found

The Notice Board

Pacifists in colleges of London University, please communicate with Miss M. G. Clark or Mr. Malloni, Goldsmith's College, S.E.14.

Members of P.P.U. interested in India and non-violent movement of Mr. Gandhi invited to get into touch with Friends of India (new office: 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1).

THE POWER OF AN IDEA

TO remind men that the day for the idea of a warless world had at last dawned was the purpose and reason for the existence of the Peace Pledge Union, said Dr. Sheppard at an amazingly well-attended meeting in Bournemouth last week arranged by the P.P.U.

An audience of 1,800, including an overflow meeting of 300, listened to addresses by Dr. Sheppard, Canon Morris, and Mr. Southall. Besides representatives of thirteen other societies, including cooperative guilds, Christian endeavour branches, Y.M.C.A., League of Nations Union youth groups and so on, there were eight local clergy on the platform.

Churches, opposing the meeting, held "special" services at the same time.

A poster parade was held beforehand, and over 100 pledge cards were given, on request, at the gates. More were wanted and people were told to get in touch with the local secretary.

CALL FOR CONFERENCE

A resolution of protest against the present armament programme of the Government was unanimously adopted at a meeting held in Stoke Newington last week, under the auspices of the local group of the Peace Pledge Union.

Besides protesting against rearmament, the resolution said "we desire to urge upon the Government the utmost support for such constructive peace proposals as that of an international conference suggested by Mr. George Lansbury." Copies of the resolution were sent to Mr. Baldwin and to the local member of Parliament.

Mr. Southall said that there was no known instance in which the aggregation of armaments had ever resulted in peace. Armament might postpone war, but in the long run, as Lord Grey said, "great armaments meant great war."

The inaugural meeting of the Nelson group of the P.P.U. was held last week, when Alderman R. Bland was elected chairman, and Mr. B. Whalley Sidwell secretary.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 1 at 7.30 p.m. and signatories of the pledge, or pacifists unattached to any organization anywhere in North East Lancashire will be welcome, and further details may be obtained from B. Whalley Sidwell, 114 Regent Street, Nelson.

In that audience an illustration of his comments on "Democracy and the Democrat" that appeared in last week's PEACE NEWS, and were written in entire ignorance of the internal workings of the P.P.U. and of its search for a pacifist—as distinct from a political—democratic constitution.

GROUP NOTES

By JOHN BARCLAY

LOOKING out of my office window one gets the impression that the world has gone gay. There is little artistic merit in the decorations, colours clash and the super-structure is often too cheap to look good; but at the first glance the scene is cheerful. But behind it all is the feeling that it is a commercial business to make the best show as cheaply as possible. The whole atmosphere is charged with uncertainty and flavoured with the taste of war preparations. The colour of the streets gives a false sense of cheerfulness and is not reflected in the minds of the people. The procession itself will be a military pageant.

Our meetings are becoming more and more crowded and the stronger the assertion of pacifism, the greater the response from the audience. New groups are being formed at an even greater rate and regional committees are coming into being regularly.

This leads me to examine the detailed work being done by the groups in order to find out why it is some grow so rapidly and others "stay put." In every case of rapid expansion the basic cause is the same, that is, complete devotion on the part of a number of persons to the movement, the sacrifice by them of all personal pleasures and in many cases the sacrifice of part of their income. This has a double effect, it inspires them to greater efforts and their example is infectious. The groups that remain stationary do so because they rely almost entirely on group meetings. They think that talking together will inspire them to become such good pacifists that this must be made known to the outside world, whereas, in fact, they are in danger of losing touch with the outside world and by this cease to be such practical pacifists. In other words, the theory of pacifism has now to be put into practice wherever possible.

The Gloucester group is an example of the go-ahead type and has just sent in its report for the month. Their activities include a poster parade held at the same time as three recruiting meetings scheduled to take place in another part of the town. The recruiting meetings thus scheduled were not held. Another parade was held at the local greyhound track as the crowds came away. Distribution of handbills met with a ready response. One other activity which I would like to see extended to every part of the country is that employed by them of displaying posters in their front gardens bordering on busy streets. Constant renewal of the posters does much to advertise the group.

Derby has also instituted weekly poster parades, recently holding one in which each member carried two boards so that the message could be read either up or down the line, a very useful way of advertising.

This week has seen the inauguration of permanent headquarters for the City Peace group. Owing to the generosity of Mr. L. S. Kiek, this group is able to meet in the dinner hour at number 13 Paternoster Row, behind St. Paul's and is arranging weekly meetings on Thursdays at 1 o'clock, when different speakers will put the case for constructive pacifism. Questions and discussion are invited. The opening ceremony was carried out by Dr. Sheppard who spoke to a packed room of fifty or sixty persons. Free literature and books can be obtained and all who work in the City should make a point of calling at this address.

Ideas for Action

THE winter was the time for study and planning—now we must burst forth. This summer we have got to let our voices be heard throughout the land, we must grow and spread through open air activity.

Even the small amount of sunlight allotted to sixth-floor Regent Street Offices is making me feel quite poetical today. But, being a pacifist, I must cut out the song-birds and peach blossom and get back to my grossly material suggestions. A last look at that square of blue sky above my head, symbolic of deep and eternal peace, makes me realize again that we are out for the greatest thing on earth: ours is the most wonderful adventure; to give all in this cause is yet a victory—so let's keep at it.

Suggestion 18.

Only local groups can take pacifism to the country villages, and this is the procedure. Deliver 200 handbills in a village on a Saturday, announcing an open air meeting for the following Saturday. In a week, the whole population will have heard about it. On the way back, deliver another batch of handbills at the next village, and so on through the summer. This scheme has been worked already with great success by the Banbury group.

Suggestion 19.

Groups in large towns could get together at week-ends and go "peace hikes" or cycling tours. The cavalcade could stop at every village and deliver pamphlets and talk to the local inhabitants.

Suggestion 20.

And don't forget open air meetings in one's own town. Every group ought to run these one evening a week throughout the summer. One doesn't need to be an accomplished speaker for this job. The public will be more impressed if they see that it's "just an ordinary mug" like themselves speaking than if they think it's some professional orator down from Hyde Park for a holiday.

Fresh air and pacifism is the order of the day.

Mr. Runciman stated that the Government had reached the conclusion that no scheme of insurance of property in this country against war risks on land would be appropriate to the conditions of a future war so far as could be foreseen.

The most effective form of protection against air raid risks lay, in the Government's opinion, in the effective prosecution of the programme of rearmament.—*The Times*, May 5.

No Pacifist—But She Helped

A cake was made for the Tonbridge Peace Pledge Union's social, to raise funds for local pacifist propaganda, by a young woman who asserts that even if all the world were pacifist, she would not be a pacifist. (Her father is a territorial.)

Several other anti-pacifists gave their services—a strange world this!

Questions and discussion are invited. The opening ceremony was carried out by Dr. Sheppard who spoke to a packed room of fifty or sixty persons. Free literature and books can be obtained and all who work in the City should make a point of calling at this address.

Pacifists Join "Terriers" at Worship

PLEA FOR "TOTAL" CHRISTIANITY

"Neither Peace Pledge Nor Arms is Enough"

From a Correspondent

Over a hundred Streatham and Norbury pacifists went to Immanuel Church, Streatham, London last week, to worship with the local Territorials. They were invited to do so by the Rev. Porter Goff, vicar of the Church.

Pacifists lined up in a queue outside the church wearing white poppies. The Territorials marched to church with their band.

Special accommodation was reserved in the church. Pacifist group leaders occupied the front pew on the left and the Territorial officers the one on the right.

The vicar in his sermon acclaimed both groups of men equal in their love of country and desire to follow Christian ways. From a recent visit to Germany, he said, he was convinced that British rearmament had had a profound effect in that land and that there was a fresh opportunity to strive for a peaceful settlement.

Neither preparing to take arms nor signing the peace pledge, he declared, was enough: they had to get below the surface and attack the causes of war there.

In Germany, he related, efforts were being made to direct the spiritual as well as the physical side of the nation's life. Storm Troopers studied the philosophy of National Socialism three nights a week. The answer to the totalitarian State, he suggested, was totalitarian Christianity, and as a means of achieving that he proposed that we should study Christian ways and means three nights a week.

Scrap Those War Relics!

Pacifist Petition to Council

ON the ground that its presence, while serving no useful purpose, is merely a reminder of barbarity, the Islington branch of the Methodist Peace Fellowship have asked the local council to remove the German gun from Islington Green.

Should the council grant permission, the members of the Fellowship will gladly arrange for the removal and destruction of the gun.

It is good to see that others are following the lead set by the Hythe and Folkestone town councils reported in PEACE NEWS for April 17, and we hope the Fellowship will be instrumental in getting rid of this war relic.

A Yorkshire "peace army retreat" will be held on July 3 to 5 at Dringhoe Grange, Skipsea, East Yorkshire, to which all pacifists who are desirous and able to go are welcome. Please inform G. H. Dixon at the above address if you wish to attend.

Suppressed Speech Shows Inhumanity of War

From a Correspondent

YOUR report in PEACE NEWS a fortnight ago on the work of the Leeds Anti-Tattoo Committee prompts me to send you details of a very illuminating experience I had recently.

I had passed on to a friend a copy of *The Suppressed Speech* pamphlet, and was visited by him some days later with a little urgency. His employers had apparently made a tempting offer to their staff to induce them to join the Territorial Army.

This and his sense of patriotism had brought him to the point of decision to enrol; then he read *The Suppressed Speech*. He could not credit its contents and therefore came to me, an ex-Service man, to ask if it were really true!

With disillusionment came to him the realization that high ideals cannot be attained by means involving the dehumanizing training described in that little booklet; and a sense of disgust for militarism (in all its forms) which tempts men to its ranks by draping its hideousness in fine words and colourful show.

Need I say my friend did not join the territorials?

I wish that a copy of *The Suppressed Speech* could be given to every person who believes in armed violence whether in the name of the League of Nations or any other; especially to those who claim that it "can be a Christian duty."

(*The Suppressed Speech* contains extracts from a lecture given by Coy.-Sergeant-Major Franklin to an Officers' Training Corps in July, 1918, in which he spoke of the "spirit of the bayonet.")

CONCILIATION IN SPAIN?

From Our Special Correspondent CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA.

It is noticeable that increasing numbers of death sentences passed on rebels by military tribunals are now being commuted by the Republican Government, no doubt with a view to conciliation and the ultimate pacification of the country.

Peace Council Educates Town Council!

THE Northampton Peace Council continues its efforts to educate the town council in the fallacy of air raid "precautions."

On Monday evening members made a thorough distribution of C. E. M. Joad's pamphlet, *Defence that is no defence*, to the members of the town council as they entered the Council Chamber of the Guildhall.

A motion that "the organization of instruction of individuals or societies in the use of various measures of safety should be proceeded with" was tabled by Councillor C. J. Butterfield.

The chairman of the Precautions Committee said that the council was in difficulty because at that moment they were lavishing about £3,000 of public money upon patriotic pleasure, yet they chose that moment to stop all consideration of a question of the safety of 100,000 inhabitants of Northampton.

An alderman who spoke as one with experience and who had worn gas masks and had been bombed, said that the best thing to do if the enemy got through would be to put up the white flag.

He thought that the safest method Northampton could adopt would be to evacuate the entire population (100,000) to Harleston Heath (four miles distant—along one road).

Pacifists Debate With "Imps"

The pacifist section of the Northampton Peace Council debated pacifism as a practical policy with the Northampton Junior Imperial League recently.

Moving the proposition, Mr. Edgley claimed that pacifists were attempting to build a world in which fullest expression would be given to the things that were noble and good, and to abolish all things that were evil.

By agreement between the two parties no vote was taken.

TWO YOUTH PEACE DAYS

Because of the large number of religious organizations within the British Youth Peace Assembly who prefer it not to be on a Sunday, the Assembly has chosen two days for its Second National Youth Peace Day this year.

The two days are June 19 and 20, and further particulars may be obtained from the London Regional Federation of the League of Nations Union.

Please Order Your
PEACE NEWS
EARLY

Economic Strife Is War

OPINIONS were expressed at the annual meeting of the Peace Army that economic strife was a form of warfare and it was revealed that members had been to a work camp in South Wales to help unemployed in that area and to study conditions.

It was pointed out that it was hard for those who were unemployed to refuse a job when it was offered them, even though it might be making munitions. The question was asked whether the peace movement had a right to ask any man to refuse to aid the war machine in this way if they were not prepared to help him.

Suggestions were made that alternative work should be provided them. If work could not be offered then maintenance should be provided for a time.

The other suggestion made was that there should be a holiday peace campaign this summer. It was suggested that teams, or couples, of peace messengers should travel in an appointed circuit as they wished, hiking, driving, and so on, and to visit holiday camps, conferences, summer schools and so on.

A Use For Gas Masks

Overheard after the Parliamentary Pacifist Convention in Manchester on Saturday when, owing to a packed house, the atmosphere got pretty thick:—

"Well, at any rate, the Government's gas masks might be useful for getting a breath of fresh air in peace meetings."

TO MAKE EVERYONE INTERESTED

A peace week has been arranged by the High Wycombe branch of the League of Nations Union for the week from July 11 to 18.

On the Sunday there will be prayers and addresses on peace in all the local churches and chapels. Lady Parmoor and others will attend a civic reception by the Mayor on the Monday.

A small meeting or debate will be held on the Tuesday with local speakers while on the following day the peace question will be dealt with from the trade union point of view.

A social evening will be held on the Thursday, and on Friday a peace film will be shown largely for children.

A peace play, written by a local woman will be played by local amateurs on Saturday, and the week will be concluded with an open-air demonstration, and religious service on the Sunday.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. E. Rose, Lennet Hill, Lucas Road, High Wycombe.

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information and an open forum

Serving all who are working for Peace

May 15, 1937

WHAT COMES NEXT?

THE Coronation will be over by the time these lines are read. At the moment of writing we are haunted by a sense of unreality. The Bus Strike seems real enough; but at the moment the Coronation seems pitifully unreal. Is it a jaundiced eye which sees things thus? Possibly; yet we cannot avoid the recurring impression that the enormous welter of decorations lavished upon London during the past weeks have been imposed by authority upon a patient city and its inhabitants. The more lavish the display, the farther it seems from that spontaneous delight which all gala festivities should express. What every one of us knows is that this country has just managed to keep the monarchy intact. That may be matter for satisfaction, but the manner in which we accomplished the fact was not all that could have been desired, and as an event is no cause for exuberant delight. Why then coronation festivities on so extravagantly lavish a scale? Why are we made to appear so much more pleased that George VI is on the throne, and the Duke of Windsor is not, than most of us actually feel? For whose benefit or satisfaction are we demonstrating so excessively? Are we propagating a national unity which is actually non-existent? Above all, is there any questionable purpose behind this inflated jubilation? The loyalty of Harrods and Selfridges passes the love of women.

Ours is a democratic constitution. The Bus Strike impresses us with the fact; the Coronation display makes no such impression. The need of this country, in common with the world, is the need for peace. Peace is the only thing in the world worth spending a halfpenny upon. But while the Peace Pledge Union pleads for money and searches its pockets to find the ha'pence to carry on successful propaganda, we have only to look out of the windows to see thousands of pounds' worth of decorations that will be sheer litter in a month. Decorating what? That is the question; and the metaphor of the whited sepulchre comes to mind. If we were realistic, would there be no suggestion in all this tawdriness of bombs and gas-masks?

Let us eat, drink, and spend fortunes in bunting for tomorrow. . . Tomorrow we shall continue the business of making plain to all the world the power of British might by adding "five more squadrons of the Air Force" . . . "all are bomber squadrons, with the exception of No. 233, which is for general reconnaissance." Tomorrow "lectures on anti-gas precautions are proposed for 100 head-teachers of L.C.C. elementary schools." Tomorrow "the

three new British battleships in the 1937 programme will cost more than £8,000,000 each to build and will be completed in 1940." "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow. . . ."

"Give peace in our time, O Lord." But not, presumably, if we are convinced that it will be a just war. Then, according to the Church, we should presumably pray for guidance in the manufacture of deadlier weapons than our unjust enemies can devise. Well, we are trying to do that already. And, oddly enough, our potential enemies are trying to do the same.

William Blake said:—

"Mutual forgiveness of each vice,
These are the gates of paradise."

He also said:—

"O when will the morning rise?"

If we could supplement the official prayers for peace which will be made at the Coronation with the quiet resolution of the words about forgiveness in the Lord's prayer, perhaps we should acquire enough imagination to obviate bus strikes. Also, could we but turn our Coronation festivities into a national peace demonstration, we might do something actual and real towards the prevention of the catastrophe that haunts the thought of tomorrow.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

On May 6, 4,000 Spanish children left Bilbao because the conditions of modern warfare rendered it impossible for them to remain in their own country. Their parents are left behind to face the possibility of death by aerial bombardment or slow starvation, and the emptiness of days and nights without the children who were with them, and whom they may never see again. That these parents still retain their sanity is a fine tribute to their spiritual strength.

Shall we blame Franco for this situation? Or Germany and Italy? Fascism? Communism? As we have blamed our own Government for the conditions in the Distressed Areas, and the rickety, tubercular children there? Or shall we admit the truth: that each one of us is to blame, if blame there be? It is *we* who are responsible for this situation because we have allowed ourselves to be carried along and engulfed in a stream which is bearing us in the wrong direction. It is so easy to go with the current, so desperately hard to fight against it. We lose heart, we give in, and we allow ourselves to drift into an armaments programme of £1,500,000,000, while the case of bus drivers and conductors is dismissed because it would cost the London Transport Board £650,000 a year—while in some parts of England our children are too weak to undergo physical training—while there is still no adequate maternity welfare scheme.

So we shall drift into a war where there will be no question of evacuation of children to less dangerous zones, because all zones will be equally dangerous.

"*Cogito, ergo sum.*" Today we are; but we do not think deeply enough. If we did, we would admit our own responsibility for the conditions prevailing today. Everywhere in Europe everyone is putting the blame on his neighbour and at the same time crying out for justice; but there can be neither peace nor justice until we learn to exercise the power of self-judgment.

The Makings of the War Mind Its Cause and Cure

4

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS

IN the ingredients for the making of the war-mind, I have placed self-righteousness fourth, but I am not sure whether it ought not to come first, for the attitude: "I am right, and you are wrong," or its alternative: "I have the right, and you have *no* right," is the basic cause of all the quarrels and contentions and tyrannies and persecutions which the world has seen.

It is a strange commentary on the history of the human race that probably far more pain and suffering and cruelty and injustice and destruction have come about from man's doing what he believed to be right, than from doing what he knew to be wrong. All the wars which have taken place through the centuries, including the religious wars blessed by the Church, all the judicial torture inflicted, not only on criminals, but on witnesses, as a means of extracting the truth—which received in the Middle Ages the countenance of the Church, in its pronouncement that torture was no crime: the acceptance, as part of the social system, of slavery, child-labour, and sweating; the cruel penalizing of free thought and free speech imposed by Church and State—all these things have been done by man believing that he was right, or that he had the right to do them.

THE "JUST" WAR

And that attitude of one-sided belief in "right" comes pre-eminently into affairs when nations go to war. There was plenty of it in the Middle Ages, before war as an instrument for justice had become in any way seriously questioned. It tends to become a still more prominent ingredient now that nations have begun to realize how horrible, and morally questionable, and in result ruinous, are the processes of war; and so, in order to fortify their minds for the foul things which have to be done, each nation tends more and more to declare that its own side is entirely in the right, and the other entirely in the wrong. And that attitude has to be sedulously cultivated and kept going by governments, as their nationals come more and more to realize all that modern war entails. It is only by the persuasion that we ourselves are entirely in the right,—that it is practically a conflict between angels and devils,—that we are able nowadays to "stick it" with an undisturbed conscience.

To have that undisturbed conscience, it is necessary to develop self-righteous conviction to the *n*th degree. It was the fear of what the consequences would be on the national mind, of admitting that the Allies had any share of the blame, which caused the rejection by our Government of anything short of the knock-out blow during the last 18 months of the War. It was that conviction (or the pretence of it) which, when the War was over, had so fatal an effect upon the terms of peace. Had the Allies then been ready to say (what one of the arch-makers of that fatal peace

By

LAURENCE
HOUSMAN

treaty has since admitted to be the truth) that we blundered into the War—had they been ready to go further, and say: "We have all sinned and strayed from the right way: and our task now is to repair a blunder and a misdoing in which we all had a share"—can anyone doubt that the Treaty of Versailles would thereby have been made a much better treaty, and that Europe and the world would not be in such a mess as they are to-day?

THE PENALTY OF SELF-JUSTIFICATION

Clearly, then, as it was self-righteousness which made us steel ourselves to do the horrible things which we had to do in war, as also it was self-righteousness which made us produce a thoroughly bad peace, so will a continued attitude of self-righteous reluctance to admit that we had our share in the wrongdoing, help to produce another and a more terrible war in the near future. Unless we can shed our self-righteousness, we are "in for it."

A conspicuous example of that self-righteousness was presented to us by Mr. Baldwin, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last November, where, to the great satisfaction of his well-fed audience, he declared that ever since the cessation of hostilities, this country had done everything it could in the cause of peace, for the healing of the wounds of war, for the restoration of peaceful industry and prosperity, and for knitting together again the broken friendship of nations—adding as a further proof of our fundamentally pacific attitude, that we had never had any wish whatever to interfere in the internal affairs or form of government of other nations. Those claims were not true; for after Germany had surrendered her arms, the Government of this country countenanced a breach of the very first of the terms on which Germany did so, in the substitution of a dictated for a negotiated peace. In order to hold Germany helpless under those dictated terms, our Government countenanced the Victory Blockade, which kept the German nation starved and helpless for a whole year, and caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of German children. And we have not yet had the honesty to say that in that matter we blundered and sinned.

IMPEDIMENT TO PEACE

So far were we from allowing Russia to establish her own form of Government that we financed civil war, to the tune of one hundred million pounds, which resulted in devastation, famine, and impoverishment; and for that wrong-doing we have not said that we repent, nor have we offered reparation. Our self-righteousness still stands between us and honesty and acts as a bar to the restoration of real peace.

Another all-embracing instance of our self-righteousness was our insistence on Germany signing her name to a lie, in the statement that she alone was guilty of having caused the War. Every student of the history of the War and its causes now knows that to be a lie; but up to the time when, a few months ago, Germany made a final repudiation of that false statement, there was a stubborn reluctance upon

A Weekly Commentary

GUERNICA REVISITED

GUERNICA seems to stick in men's throats.

General Franco and the Germans seem to be anxious to get rid of any responsibility for the *contretemps*. That is odd. For it is a good specimen of modern warfare at half-trigger. And why any modern government should be ashamed of it, is hard to see. But apparently General Franco and the Germans are of opinion that it is bad propaganda. So they have begun to tell a very different story. The annihilation of Guernica was the work of the "red Basques." The Basques, inspired by the Russians, set fire to their own ancient city, and (I presume) machine-gunned the inhabitants, evidently in order to prevent the Spanish insurgents from firing the city and machine-gunning the population.

As for the facts, I think we may trust *The Times*, first because *The Times* is not very fond of the Spanish Government, and second because the story has been amply confirmed by the Spanish and Roman Catholic Dean of Valladolid. The interest of the new development is the light it throws on contemporary conceptions of "propaganda." In the first place, General Franco and the German Government have the feeling that Guernica is bad propaganda. The Germans have an almost superstitious feeling about propaganda: they believe that they lost the war in 1918 through British propaganda. Nor is their feeling altogether unreasonable. The "Belgian atrocity" stories which were circulated at the beginning of the war, the stories of the "corpse-factory" which were circulated in the middle of it, indubitably had an effect.

But the contemporary German mind makes no distinction between propaganda of this kind and the effect of an event on public opinion. Belgian "atrocities" and the sinking of the *Lusitania* are all one, because their effects are similar. Whether a happening is false or true is irrelevant; all that matters is the effect on public opinion. From being irrelevant, the actual happening becomes almost unreal. It is a strange state of mind. But how persistent and how effective it can be in the conditions of modern life is well shown by Hitler's "Mein Kampf"—that extraordinary and illuminating book. For Herr Hitler, during his long campaign, reality was appearance, and appearance reality. He had his dream (and one by no means utterly unworthy) but on the road towards it, reality did not count at all. Propaganda, mass-suggestion, mass-hysteria—these were the appointed means to move the mass

(Continued from preceding column)

our part to admit that we had forced Germany to sign an untruth. This has acted as an irritant upon the minds of her nationals ever since.

On all these points Mr. Baldwin sent his audience away with their minds self-righteously obtuse to the idea that any improvement in the national conscience was necessary as part of a constructive effort toward peace.

These are but particular instances of the self-righteousness which is one of the root-causes of all wars, and has certainly been the root-cause of the bad peace from which we are all suffering today.

By J. Middleton Murry

to action.

And the horror of it is that the apparatus works. It seems fantastic that the German authorities should put out the story that the Basques destroyed Guernica themselves and expect it to be believed. Nevertheless, it will be believed. Hitler made no mistake in his conviction that it does not matter what lies you tell: provided they are big and sensational enough, and that you repeat them often enough, they take effect.

That, it seems to me, is due to the strange conditions of modern life in a mechanised and capitalist society. In it people do, in sober fact, live in an "unreal" world. What they are, and what they seem to themselves to be, are utterly different. That was what Karl Marx was trying to say when, early in life, he made the great discovery that in a capitalist society, "the Human," the reality of man, "was not an abstract thing indwelling in the separate individual; but in its concrete reality the ensemble of social relations." That is a hard saying, and fortunately for humanity it is not wholly true. But as an index of the appalling unconsciousness of man in society to-day, the very incomprehensibility of that saying is significant. What men really do, as members of a capitalist society, and what they think they are doing are wildly different. In such a world what still seems to us the incomprehensible hysteria of Nazi Germany, the strange atmosphere in which facts do not matter, but only men's beliefs about them, is much more natural than we care to admit. Press this country a little harder, and we shall see strange things.

Suddenly, there comes a moment when the fantastic discrepancy between what man in modern society is really doing and what he thinks he is doing looms concrete before him, and he is appalled. We English are appalled by Guernica. Yet what do we as a nation propose to do to stop Guernicas? To go and make more Guernicas. We English are appalled by the fact that "something" makes us drain our still-teeming wealth, not into making this country the home of comely men and women, but into preparing the wherewithal for a hundred Guernicas. We do not yet see that it is our own unconscious social reality that stares us thus grimly in the face. There is one remedy—and one only. To assert our own reality, whatever the cost: whatever the cost. The life of Man depends on it.

(Continued from preceding column)

And I suppose one of the most difficult things for the self-righteous ones to realize is how great a moral restorative to the health of the world at large would be a national admission, made openly (as a preliminary to the calling of a Peace Conference) that we and our Allies did share in the blunders and the guilt which caused the War, and a declaration that we are prepared henceforth to take up a new, and a more just attitude to the problems which now surround us—in which new attitude, the elimination of self-righteousness, would be the chief factor.

is an expression of fear, hatred and despair - the raw material of war. Every inroad on cruelty strengthens mass resistance to the mass brutalities which threaten. Pacifists should therefore actively support abolition of the death penalty. Particulars and free literature can be had from The Secretary,
National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty,
Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

THE CINEMA USED FOR PEACE

By a Special Correspondent

THE value of the cinema as a means of propaganda has been realized ever since it became a part of the everyday life of the community.

The cost of such films made professionally on standard stock is, however, prohibitive to those who are unable to sell large quantities of goods, or obtain large sums of money by some other means.

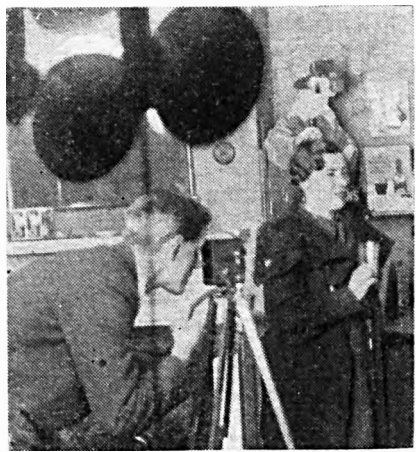
For many years now amateurs working on sub-standard stock and using small cameras have been making films for their own amusement, the more serious of them banding together and producing films which in many cases are amazing both for their high quality and for their small cost. Unfortunately, very few of the films thus produced have any reason for being made, except to amuse the small circle of amateur film enthusiasts.

There are exceptions, as for instance, a film made by the Beckenham Ciné Society, called *Harvest Moon*. This story begins with an air raid in 1917; a child becomes a mental case when a bomb drops on her home and kills her mother and sister.

Many years later she recovers but finds that the world has learned nothing from the horror of the last war; there are rumours of war, soldiers marching, and aeroplanes "practising"—and eventually she again becomes a hopeless nervous wreck.

This film has been shown to a much larger audience than the usual amateur film, and one London newspaper went as far as to suggest that it should be shown to every school in the country.

The success of this film, which in spite of the elaborate work which was



Members of the Beckenham Ciné Society at work on one of their latest productions.

involved to produce it cost very little, has urged the society to try to make similar films, but this will require some support, and we wish to know how many are willing to join us in this work.

HOW TO HELP

If you own a ciné-camera, or wish to act, or can write a suitable story for filming, or merely wish to help us financially, we should be pleased to hear from you. Everybody can help in some way and it is interesting work which you will enjoy doing.

Write in the first place to BM/MVVE, London, W.C.1 stating how you think you can help. The first necessity is ideas for films; these may be in any form you wish, but preferably as a shooting script.

DO YOU KNOW—

Italy's Reply to Our Arms Plan

ALTHOUGH we are told that Britain's new arms are for peace, the following figures of Italy's naval budget show that at least one other country wishes to share the burden involved in "defending peace."

The figures for 1937 are up by £2,755,500 according to an official report issued in Rome. The estimates are £20,643,200 as against £17,887,700 for 1936.

"Naval events of this year which deserve greater attention," says the report, "are:—

"1. The completion of a great base at Singapore which took fifteen years of work and cost immense sums of money.

"2. Cessation of the obligation not to militarize certain American, British, and Japanese possessions in the Western Pacific.

"3. The British search for a more favourable place for the establishment of a naval base in the Eastern Mediterranean."

Incidentally it is reported that Italy has built a new bomber capable of a record average speed of 5½ miles a minute which means that it could fly from home soil to London in two hours.

Forum For Youth

AN ANARCHIST VIEW OF VIOLENCE

by

GEORGE C. MALCOLM NICHOLSON (Freedom Anarchist Group, London)

ANARCHIST pacifism is not an impossibility. In the younger school of anarchist thought one is increasingly finding more and more leaning toward pacifist ideals.

I contradict the allegation sometimes made by my revolutionary tutors and elders that pacifism is either reactionary or defeatist. Among my young anarchist friends I have found pacifists of quite an intellectual, revolutionary character.

It is due to our firm belief in the

What War Means

INSTEAD of a competition of bestiality and horror on civil populations, as was thought eighteen months ago, it might be that there will be a new type of warfare in which no man need be ashamed to take part. It will call for mental and physical qualities—and even spiritual qualities—such as have never been demanded by the world from any man before.

"I therefore make no apology to my constituents for not badgering the Government to subsidize the cotton industry in Lancashire when I have been helping forward scientists and others to make it impossible for any other nation to impose its will on us by devastating the civilian population."—Mr. Austin Hopkinson, M.P., at Ashton-under-Lyne Rotary Club.

intellectual revolution that we have cut ourselves adrift from the militant revolutionary school.

Since anarchists are opposed to Government because they maintain it depends on violence and force for its perpetuation, they cannot honestly believe that force is defeated by force.

It has been an unfortunate thing that our whole movement and philosophy have been attacked by the actions of individuals with whom we are unacquainted. The belief in anarchist violence is based on the actions of certain Russian Nihilists, who under pressure had occasion to resort to force. But we cannot call these individuals examples of anarchists, although they produced some wonderful philosophers.

Any intelligent person would know perfectly well that the new psychology for which we aim, and the international brotherhood of mankind, can never be achieved by individual acts of terrorism.

As I have said before, the revolution must be intellectual, and we are

Would you Believe it?

If I were commander of an enemy air force, I would only bomb two places, Derby and Bristol.—Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.

I feel myself that, since it has become known that Britain is to re-arm, there is already a feeling of greater security in the world.—Dr. A. B. Howitt, M.P.

prepared to wait. Better by far that we move slowly and build a solid foundation as we go, than it is to plunge the masses into an ignorant revolution that will speedily be doomed to reaction and failure.

* * * *

Militant revolutions, those of the past (French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, &c.), have shown clearly the folly of spurring masses to revolt at what is called the psychological moment. It is the impatience of revolutionaries that makes the wisdom of the reaction.

A rebellion is not a revolution. The revolution must find its strength in the intellectualism of the majority; the reaction will find its violence in the grievance of convention.

The intellectual revolution is solid and consistent, it moves on and on, increasing in strength, knowledge, and conviction. Like the snowball, the longer it rolls the larger it grows. The intellectual revolution has no desire for violence or militancy.

Authority, laws, convention, and custom, restricting freedom or crushing its progress, are in themselves acts of violence, in a psychological sense. Pacifists should not only restrain from outward physical violence, but should also guard well their speech and thinking.

Every action of man is determined by premeditation, and erroneous thinking can lead to disaster. A word harshly spoken can harm as much as a blow; and a stab to the conscience is as bad as a "sock" on the jaw! Mental persecution is a commonly recognized thing, and many anarchists today are proving themselves the greatest of pacifists by refusing to show violence to their mental assassins.

BROTHERHOOD IN MUSIC

From a Correspondent

LAST Saturday night at the Queen's Hall, London, great magician Furtwängler enraptured a crowded house with his rendering of Beethoven's Choral Symphony.

Everyone there must have been aware of a sense of unity and spirituality and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, in cooperation with our own Philharmonic Choir, gave "voice" to Beethoven's inspired conception of the rapturous joy of brotherhood.

These are some of the closing words:—

"Embrace, ye Peoples! Brothers, a loving Father dwells above the stars. World, dost thou feel thy Maker near? Bend low, ye peoples, seek Him above the canopy of Heaven."

"If music be the food of love—play on!"

Hints for—

GROUP PROCEDURE

THE following suggestions for group procedure continue the hints given last week in PEACE NEWS:—

1. Call a meeting of signatories, by personal letter and by personal visitation where possible.

2. At the meeting, explain objects of group and plan future organization.

3. Divide up amongst those present the names of the absentees, so that they may all be personally visited and persuaded to join in the group activity.

4. If the group numbers more than twenty, it is best to sub-divide as soon as possible into teams of about ten each.

5. Teams should meet about once a week in someone's house. Small numbers can learn more and it gives everyone a chance to take a share in the work.

The first unit to leave the U.S.A. on behalf of the non-partisan Spanish Child Feeding Mission, which has been launched by Quakers in cooperation with other religious, peace, and social organizations, has just sailed for Spain.

"Dear Sir....."

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

ADVERTISING THE P.P.U.

REGARDING C. E. Barton's suggestion last week for advertising the Peace Pledge Union by leaving his copy of PEACE NEWS in restaurants, and so on, may I couple with his my own method?

Every month or so I call at Regent Street and bring away three dozen of the leaflets 100,000 say no!

When people glance at my badge on my coat, I invite them to purchase the pamphlet, price 1d.

Up to date I have not had a single refusal, and I have disposed of nearly 100 in the last few months.

WALTER L. GROVES.

69 Perth Road,
Wood Green, N.22.

Peaceful Revolution

I should like to get rid of a "bee in my bonnet" that has been worrying me for some time. So many times I come away from P.P.U. meetings feeling that although the speakers have been earnest and courageous in their attitude toward the spreading of pacifist ideas, they have not given me any concrete argument to use when I come up against anti-pacifists.

I am convinced the pacifist attitude toward war is the right one, but the explanation of its expected results in the political field of action is never thoroughly dealt with.

The governments of the various countries use the threat of war as their "last but one" method of keeping peace. The pacifist movements of the different countries should make it clear that they, too, have their method.

This is to force their statesmen to find peaceful solutions to the world's problems—which will be done if the peoples as a whole refuse ever to fight again.

Just as the present "pacifist" worker is beginning to enforce his desires for justice on his employer, by the stay-in-strike method (which if followed simultaneously by all workers would mean a peaceful revolution in the industrial world, with no bloodshed), so, too, the pacifist civilian desiring a peaceful method of solving world problems, will enforce his desire on the politicians to find such solutions.

This possible political achievement should be stated as the explanation of the need for recruiting to the P.P.U., very much more forcibly. It would give us all a tangible and concrete ideal to work toward.

(MRS.) E. H. RATHKEY.

14 Oxford Road,
London, N.W.6.

To raise it (patriotism) into a civic virtue, to clothe it with pomp of armies and banners, to stain it with blood and to slay before it as before an unholy altar sacrifices of gold and of men and of men's liberty—this is not patriotism any more than the lust of a senator who lays before his mistress the spoils of a State and of his rivals in love.—Winifred Holtby in *Letters to a Friend*. (Collins, 10s. 6d.).

TELL YOUR M.P. ABOUT THAT CONFERENCE

PEACE IN THE BARBER'S SALOON

BEING very desirous that PEACE NEWS should be widely read, I recommend the following suggestion.

A barber's saloon is the place where every known question and problem is in turn discussed and thrashed out.

Why should not PEACE NEWS be one of the likely papers the waiting many should pick up to read? Is it not possible that more will read PEACE NEWS in the saloon than in the library?

Broaching the question of providing a free copy of PEACE NEWS weekly to my own barber for use in his saloon, he very kindly and readily consented.

I propose attempting this concerning all saloons in our town. Why should it not be tried everywhere?
H. BROWN.

403 Moss Bay Road,
Workington,
Cumberland.

War Follows Economic Strife

It is reported that Germany may soon have a joint credit loan from Great Britain, France, and Belgium, thus bringing war still one step nearer, for such a loan cannot be repaid in money, but only ultimately in goods.

Actuated by fear of unemployment in their own countries, the leaders with their respective empires, will persist in their policy of exclusion of goods by tariffs, so that the economic struggle for the elusive foreign markets will be still further intensified.

Every conceivable effort will be made by Germany and her creditors to establish "economic spheres of influence," until finally, as in the case of Abyssinia tension and frayed tempers will result in the economic warfare breaking out into military warfare.

A revised financial policy can remove the artificial urge for "economic expansion."

ARGUS.

Birmingham.

The writer of "How can I Defend my Home," which appeared in PEACE NEWS for April 17, in common with very many more, finds himself the victim of the system which exists under the dictatorship of "high finance," causing as it does poverty in the midst of plenty, and general economic war, which, eventually, will lead to actual military war.

It is that rule of finance which must be broken if we are to have lasting peace and a sense of security.

PEACE.

Southampton.

Ask your Newsagent for
PEACE NEWS
Weekly

WE have been told that whether the conference, which was mentioned in Mr. George Lansbury's talk with Herr Hitler, is held or not depends on the influence that is brought to bear on the Government.

I wonder do all our members realize that the most effective way they can influence Government policy is by writing to their M.P.s.

Comparatively few people write to their parliamentary representative, and if a body of such a size as the P.P.U. expressed its views in this manner, the effect on Government policy should be considerable.

TERENCE MALLAGH.

30 Tudor Drive,
Gidea Park.

SUPPORT PEACE CONGRESS

Would you be good enough to grant us space in which to urge the fullest support of the Free Churches in this year's National Peace Congress which is to be held in London from May 28 to 31?

There is to be a special churches' commission meeting simultaneously with other commissions on May 29.

Any church or church organization is entitled to appoint delegates, and we strongly urge those that are at all accessible to London to do so.

Full particulars, together with application forms for delegates, can be obtained from the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

HENRY CARTER.

A. HERBERT GRAY.

WILFRID E. LITTLEBOY

F. W. NORWOOD.

H. ERNEST WOOD.

WELCOME!

Many of us, I am sure, will want to welcome and congratulate our latest additional contributor, J. Middleton Murry. An incorrigible "absolutist," I read with something akin to anxiety the announcement last week that he was to contribute a weekly commentary to PEACE NEWS.

I was still thinking of an article "Socialism, the State, and Violence" which appeared in the *Adelphi* six or seven months ago.

When I had finished "Impractical Considerations" my relief came near to rejoicing. We lose some, but thanks be, we gain others and "good 'uns" at that.

PHIL EMERSON.

20 Milton Chambers,
Chelsea, S.W.

"Red" Pacifism

TO enable us to furnish convincing answers when accused of being "reds," we must, surely, firmly hold the following views.

1. The communist aim of a classless society is our aim also. We believe, however, that refusal to recognize "class" rather than hatred of it, will bring about its ultimate end.

2. The desire for the fruits of this abundant world to be equally shared by all we entirely endorse but, and here is the fundamental difference between pacifism and communism, confiscation is nothing short of stealing, and must inevitably breed hatred in the hearts of the robbed.

Giving is nothing short of love; the only active force which can ever wipe hatred from our midst.

FREDERICK J. KEMP.

10 Hoath Hill,
Mountfield, Robertsbridge.

'NO HOPE IN THEM?'

The pronouncements of the various Christian churches upon the question of armaments show that organized religion has become the most subtle of the forces that are opposing us in our efforts to eradicate the traditional errors and stupidities which are the root cause of the present world insanity.

Until the churches cease to compromise with the vast system of selfishness—national and individual which disorganizes the world, and concentrate upon "the one thing needful"—the inculcation of self-sacrifice and effort of each for the good of all—there is no hope in them.

E. E. BRISCOE.

Littlecote,
Hever, Nr. Edenbridge,
Kent.

Elisée Reclus

In PEACE NEWS for April 17, under the heading Spain; Lesson for Revolutionaries, your correspondent takes, apparently from a Barcelona newspaper, what purports to be an account of the actions of Elisée (there called Elisha) Reclus in the Commune of 1871.

Reclus was a worker for peace, but the Barcelona paper's story is almost the reverse of the truth. If Reclus was ready to make friends with the enemy soldiers, as both he and also his "maddened comrades" were, it was in response to the enemy's false shouts of "Vive la République."

When, too late, they realized the falsehood, Reclus with his comrades went down fighting. He fought willingly among his companions and was even spoken of as one of the "zealous" ones.

(Mrs.) JEANNIE GEDDES.

1 Warrender Park Crescent,
Edinburgh, 10.

"The whole paraphernalia of militarism is a dreadful blot on the coronation."—Dr. Sara White.

BACKGROUND TO CRISIS IN CATALONIA

Government's Way With "Gangster" Methods

From a Special Correspondent

PEACE-LOVERS, reading the recent news from Barcelona, may have wondered where so much killing was going to end. Actually the news is not quite so bad as it sounds: to understand what has happened it is necessary to know a little of the present political structure of Catalonia.

On the one hand is the P.S.U.C. (the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, affiliated to the Communist International), with its Syndicate, the U.G.T., including trades unions in most of the large industries. On the other side is the Syndicate of the anarchist trades unions, the C.N.T., and behind the C.N.T. is the F.A.I. (the Iberian Anarchist Federation).

The F.A.I. represents the extremist element in anarchism; its members are relatively few, but they are armed and their methods are those of the gangster, though it is only fair to say that their motives are not those of private gain. One cabinet after another has been provoked by their refusal

to obey decrees not acceptable to them, even those signed by anarchist councillors.

The Government has had the choice of two methods: either to disarm the F.A.I., outlaw it, and drive it underground, or to wait patiently for the building up of a sufficiently powerful public opinion to make it certain that when the F.A.I. disappears it will be for good.

In the face of great provocation, it has chosen the latter. The methods of reason and moderation may seem for the moment to have failed, since fighting has actually taken place, but there is reason to hope that this last outrage will have consolidated public opinion so that when the F.A.I. is disarmed (as it now must be) it will not be reformed.

Catalonia's destiny probably rests in the hands of her President, Señor Companys, himself a moderate republican, but loyally supported by the socialists. His personal popularity is great and growing, and he has shown wisdom and moderation which give great hope for the future.

A HOME FROM HOME

The headquarters of the City group of the Peace Pledge Union at 13 Paternoster Row have, as reported elsewhere, been kindly lent by Mr. L. S. Kiek, and

Mr. Kiek and the organizers are anxious for all P.P.U. members working in the City to get into the habit of dropping in at any time of the day and bring their unconverted friends.

Owing to the fact that street advertising is against City of London regulations all who read this are specially requested to tell their acquaintances of the book-lounge where pacifists, sympathizers, or would-be opponents will be cordially welcome. A large selection of pacifist and kindred literature is stocked.

'STAY-INS' IN JAPAN

The wave of stay-in strikes which is sweeping the world reached Japan last week, when some 300 railway workers occupied a railway club and announced their intention of remaining there until increased wage demands were met.

The strike ended a short time later following a promise of an increase.

Rising prices are reported to be resulting in a spread of labour unrest in Japan.

HAVE YOU TRIED
getting
PEACE NEWS
into your local
PUBLIC LIBRARY?

BOMBERS FOR "DEFENCE"

A SOURCE of support for their condemnation of air raid "precautions" often quoted by pacifists is Mr. Baldwin's famous speech in which he declared that the only defence was offence, which meant that we had to kill more women and children more quickly than the enemy in order to save ourselves.

Now comes news showing that the Government is preparing to rely on this form of "defence," and thereby adding weight to the view that the proposed "precautions" have been devised purely with a view to their psychological effect.

Of five further squadrons of the R.A.F. which are being formed, under the expansion programme this month, four are bomber squadrons.

These will bring the total (under the expansion scheme) of new squadrons for what is euphemistically called "home defence" up to sixty, of which 38 are bomber squadrons.

"ACROSS YONDER"

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THEODORA WILSON WILSON
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Note. The Author will book a limited number of Dramatic Readings without fee, to P.P.U. Meetings. Collection for P.P.U. Apply 11 Glenilla Road, London, N.W.3

NEWSNOTES

Air Bombing :: Congress & Office :: Trade in Arms

THE impossibility of regulating war is the lesson which stands out most clearly from the Guernica massacre. The efforts of the Non-Intervention Committee serve to emphasize that lesson.

The chairman's subcommittee of the Non-Intervention Committee was asked last week by the chairman himself (Lord Plymouth, representing Great Britain) to appeal to both sides in the Spanish war "to renounce entirely the use of bombing from the air." Lord Plymouth apparently did not think it a subject on which delegates could be expected to pronounce on the spur of the moment, for he asked them to consult their Governments.

THE issue seemed clearer to Mr. George Lansbury, the Bishop of Birmingham, the Rev. Henry Carter, Miss A. Ruth Fry, Canon Stuart D. Morris, Canon Charles E. Raven, the Rev. Leyton Richards, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard and Dr. Donald O. Soper. Representatives of the Embassies of Reconciliation, they wrote to *The Times* this week with the same thought in their minds.

Realistically, however, they realized that "Christian Governments" such as those represented on the Non-Intervention Committee could only "go with clear consciences and clean hands both to the Spanish Government and to the rebel leaders" and could only "urge with consistency the abandonment of all aerial fighting" if they themselves set an example. Therefore they urged

that Christians and members of other religious communities throughout the world should, without a moment's delay, bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments immediately to declare their intention of abandoning once and for all the use of aerial bombing planes for any purpose whatever.

A FURTHER step toward bridging the gap between the Indian Congress Party and the Government was attempted when Lord Zetland declared in the House of Lords on Thursday of last week that "it would seem that in some quarters a great deal more has been read into that part of the Act which imposes certain obligations upon the Governor than it actually contains."

The speech was described by Mr. Gandhi as an improvement upon the last so far as the tone was concerned, but as failing to satisfy the latest resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress Party.

If the British Government was really anxious that Congress should take office, he pointed out, there should be no hesitation in giving the assurance asked for.

MORE than seven months after the Royal Commission on the Private Trade in Arms produced its unanimous report the Government has shown how much confidence it has

END OF FOREIGNERS' PRIVILEGES IN EGYPT

AN end was put to long-standing privileges of foreigners in Egypt when a convention, a scheme for judicial reorganization, and a "Final Act" were signed at Montreux on Saturday following the conclusion of the Capitulations Conference which has been meeting there.

The judicial organization scheme provides that citizens, subjects, and protected subjects of the signatory States shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals during a transition period of twelve years.

Foreign residents in Egypt whose religions have special tribunals dealing with personal status, will be treated as hitherto in cases concerning personal status. In civil and criminal cases they will be entitled to choose between the mixed jurisdiction and Egyptian jurisdiction.

As the Italian delegation signed the convention and other documents in the name of the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia, the Egyptian Government is held to have recognized the Italian conquest of Abyssinia.

"Love At All Costs"

"There is no such thing as security for Christians," said Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard at a packed meeting of the Peace Pledge Union in Epping last week.

"It was not mentioned in the New Testament," added Dr. Sheppard. Continuing he said that if they wanted real peace in the world it rested with them and their minds had to be made up, now or never. Their motto should be not "peace at any price" but "love at all costs."

WAR THROUGH THE AGES

Mother: Boys, boys! Stop fighting this instant.

Boys: We're not fighting; we're defending ourselves from each other.

in the result of a scientific investigation of evidence from all sides by people of its own choosing by accepting those recommendations it likes and rejecting those it doesn't.

In a White Paper (Cmd. 5451) the Government shows its determination not to put more check than it can possibly help on the making of the means of death for profit. Thus it condescendingly singles out, by implication, the negative "recommendation" that the prohibition of the private trade in arms in favour of a State monopoly would not be desirable as being the one thing in the report that supplies the need for "impartial and authoritative guidance."

Even the compromise recommendation that a Ministry of Supply should be set up so that the Government would have as much control as possible without the ownership of the arms trade is apparently not considered "impartial and authoritative guidance." For this is rejected by the Government.

And so the game goes on.

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May 15, 1937

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"Most affecting. It depicts the agony of war in the home and in the heart of a mother." *Daily Sketch*.

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN PACIFIST, expert linguist, living in South Denmark near beautiful Flensburg Fjord, is willing to take students as boarders to learn German, Danish, Swedish, French or Italian. Very reasonable terms. Facilities for regular German and Danish conversational practice in district. For further particulars, apply War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

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LITERARY

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MEETINGS

PEACE PROBLEMS Study Group will meet next Friday at 8 p.m. at P.P.U. office, 96 Regent Street (near Piccadilly). All welcome.

"SI VIS PACEM PARA PACEM"
"LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY"
"ACTA NON VERBA"

Addresses given on above subjects Sundays, 11 a.m., Lindsey Hall, Nottingham Hill Gate.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month, at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, the third Monday in May being Whit, the time and date will be changed to Monday, May 24, from 6 to 7 p.m.

LUNCH HOUR ADDRESSES
(1.15 p.m.) in

KING'S WEIGH HOUSE CHURCH

Thomas St., Oxford St., London, W.1
(a few yards west of Bond St. Tube Station)

Chairman:

The Rev. C. Paul Gliddon

Friday, May 14

A. G. WALKDEN, M.P., on
Industry and World Peace

Friday, May 21

Dr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E.,
(Secretary, League of Nations Union) on
Settle Disputes without War.

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

SUMMER SCHOOL

MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE. Summer School and holiday at Chamonix (French Alps) from July 20 to August 31. Lectures, excursions, &c. Particulars from Dr. Har Dayal, 34 Churchill Road, Edgware.

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THE SOUTH LONDON TYPEWRITING BUREAU (Mabel L. Eyles), 51 Ruskin Walk, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Telephone Brixton 2863. Duplicating, typewriting, private shorthand lessons, speed practice, &c. Prices on application.

WALKING HOLIDAYS

SWITZERLAND (Lake Lucerne and Bernese Oberland), fifteen days—£12 inclusive. Middle-Germany (Thuringia), fourteen days—£9 inclusive. Parties of ten people only leave London July 24, August 7. Further details: Box D.25, c/o PEACE NEWS.

WANTED

FOUR - ROOMED COTTAGE, with garden, in country; South Midlands; rent about 10s. Box D.23, c/o PEACE NEWS.

WHERE TO STAY

BOURNEMOUTH: AVON ROYAL Hotel, East Cliff. Hot and cold water, bedrooms, central heating. Modern, from three guineas. Write Bertram Hull for brochure. Phone 3142.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS.—Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

COTSWOLDS. In the "Valley of Peace." Food Reform (vegetarian) Guest House. Old world charm: log fires: house car: 2½ guineas (except August). Manager an ex-"C.O." "Fortune's Well," Sheepscombe, near Stroud, Gloucester.

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NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

Wide Scope for Discussion

WELL-KNOWN pacifists will be among those who will take part in the National Peace Congress which is being held under the auspices of the National Peace Council from May 28 to 31 at Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. E. W. Barnes, the president for this year will give the opening address on the Friday at 11.45 a.m. On Sunday, May 30, at 2.45 p.m. there will be a service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields which will be addressed also by Dr. Barnes.

A public demonstration in Trafalgar Square at 4 o'clock the same afternoon will be addressed by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, Canon Stuart Morris, the Rev. Henry Carter, P. Noel Baker, M.P., and others.

To ensure effective and detailed discussions and the working out of practical proposals the Congress will divide into commissions under such headings as—churches, education, science and medicine, and so on—which will meet simultaneously on Saturday, May 29 at 2.15 and 5.30 p.m.

Professor C. E. M. Joad will be the introductory speaker at the commission for education. During the sessions of the Congress the financial and economic aspects of rearmament will be dealt with by Graham Hutton and Lord Allen of Hurtwood will speak on the international situation.

A request for stewards, both for the demonstration on the Sunday and for the meetings of the Congress has been made by the National Peace Council.

Those who would be willing to undertake this work and also any who require any further information about the Congress should write to the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Diary of the Week

May

18 (Tues.) 8 p.m. Progress Hall, ELTHAM; John Barclay at inaugural meeting of Eitham group; P.P.U.

19 (Wed.) 8 p.m. Lawrence Hall, Standen Road, SOUTHFIELDS; Russell Everitt on "The P.P.U."; Putney Divisional Labour Party. 8 p.m. Church House, RUGBY; Nigel Spottiswoode on "Group Organization"; P.P.U.

20 (Thurs.) 1 to 2 p.m. 13 Paternoster Row, LONDON, E.C.4; John Barclay on "The Personal Implications of Pacifism"; City Peace Group. 8 p.m. Methodist Church, Whitefield Road, Walton, LIVERPOOL; Canon Morris; Liverpool Christian Pacifists.

21 (Fri.) 1.15 to 2 p.m. Lower Hall, King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, LONDON, W.1; Dr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett on "Settle Disputes without War"; King's Weigh House and L.N.U. 5 p.m. Goldsmiths' College, NEW CROSS; Dr. Alex Wood and Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier on "Why I am a pacifist"; P.P.U.

23 (Sun.) 8 p.m. William Morris Hall, BROMLEY; John Barclay on "Pacifism—What it is."

PEACE PROBLEM SPLITS SCOTTISH CHURCH

The report of the Church of Scotland Committees reveals that no unanimity in their attitude to the problem of peace and war has been reached.

The pacifist and non-pacifist views having been examined the report says that "the members of the Church must come to a decision for themselves after due consideration of both positions."

This attitude of the Scottish Church would seem to be a much fairer one than the attitude of the English Church Assembly with its assertion "that it might be a Christian's duty to kill."

The statement in the report of the pacifist position says that if they were in error, they had misunderstood the gospel of Christ, their preaching, not on war merely, but on life as a whole, was gravely misleading, and the faith by which they lived was vain.

DUTY OF PACIFISTS

The belief that it was the task of the Christian pacifist to convert the church was expressed by the Rev. Leslie Artingstall at a meeting last week in Buckhurst Hill, arranged by the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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